In the Claims

1-37. (Cancelled)

38. (Previously Presented) A method for reducing SHIP-1 function in human or mouse hematopoietic cells, comprising administering to the hematopoietic cells an efficacious amount of an RNA specific for SHIP-1 mRNA present in the hematopoietic cells, wherein the RNA interferes with transcription or translation, or both transcription and translation of the SHIP-1 mRNA within the hematopoietic cells.

39. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the RNA is administered to human hematopoietic cells.

40. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the hematopoietic cells are natural killer (NK) cells.

41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, wherein said administering comprises administering a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the RNA.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the vector is complexed with a liposome.

43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the vector is a plasmid.

44. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the vector is a viral vector.

45. (Cancelled)

46. (Previously Presented) A method for suppressing rejection of a transplant in a human or mouse, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of an RNA specific for SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse, wherein the RNA interferes with transcription or translation, or both transcription and translation of the SHIP-1 mRNA within the hematopoietic cells.

47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the transplant is a bone marrow allograft, a solid organ allograft or xenotransplant, or an MHC disparate marrow graft having an MHC disparity of 1, 2, 3 or more allelic mismatches.

48. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the human or mouse has cancer, autoimmune disease, HIV/AIDS, a genetic deficiency, or a combination of any of the foregoing.

49. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the human or mouse is in need of a histo-incompatible organ transplant, and further comprising the step of administering to the human or mouse an allogeneic bone marrow transplant.

50. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the RNA is administered to the human or mouse prior to the transplant.

51. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the RNA is administered to the human or mouse at the time of the transplant or subsequent to the transplant.

52. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the RNA is administered to a human.

53. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein said administering comprises administering a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the RNA.

54. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 53, wherein the vector is complexed with a liposome.

55. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 53, wherein the vector is a plasmid.

56. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 53, wherein the vector is a viral vector.

57. (Previously Presented) A method for suppressing graft-versus-host disease in a human or mouse having or in need of a transplant, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of an RNA specific for SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse, wherein the RNA interferes with transcription or translation, or both transcription and translation of the SHIP-1 mRNA within the hematopoietic cells.

58. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 57, wherein the transplant is a bone marrow allograft, a solid organ allograft or xenotransplant, or a MHC disparate marrow graft having an MHC disparity of 1, 2, 3 or more allelic mismatches.

59. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 57, wherein the human or mouse has cancer, autoimmune disease, HIV/AIDS, a genetic deficiency, or a combination of any of the foregoing.

60. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 57, wherein the RNA is administered to the human or mouse prior to the transplant.

61. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 57, wherein the RNA is administered to the human or mouse at the time of the transplant or subsequent to the transplant.

62. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 57, wherein the RNA is administered to a human.

63. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 57, wherein said administering comprises administering a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the RNA.

64. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 63, wherein the vector is complexed with a liposome.

65. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 63, wherein the vector is a plasmid.

66. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 63, wherein the vector is a viral vector.

67-73. (Cancelled)

74. (Previously Presented) A method for reducing SHIP-1 function in human or mouse hematopoietic cells, comprising administering to the hematopoietic cells an efficacious amount of a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in the hematopoietic cells, whereby the nucleic acid molecule reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells.

75. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

76. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the hematopoietic cells are human cells.

77. (Previously Presented) A method for suppressing rejection of a transplant in a human or mouse, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in

hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse, whereby the nucleic acid molecule reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells.

78. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 77, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

79. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 77, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is administered to a human.

80. (Previously Presented) A method for suppressing graft-versus-host disease in a human or mouse having or in need of a transplant, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse, whereby the nucleic acid molecule reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells.

81. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 80, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

82. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 80, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is administered to a human.

83. (Previously Presented) A composition comprising a nucleic acid molecule in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, and wherein said nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in human or mouse hematopoietic cells and thereby reduces SHIP-1 expression.

84. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 83, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

85. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 83, wherein the SHIP-1 mRNA is human SHIP-1 mRNA.

86. (Previously Presented) A composition comprising a vector in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said vector comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding an RNA molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* with SHIP-1 mRNA, and wherein said RNA molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in human or mouse hematopoietic cells and thereby reduces SHIP-1 expression.

87. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 86, wherein the SHIP-1 mRNA is human SHIP-1 mRNA.

88-89. (Cancelled)

90. (Previously Presented) A method for reducing SHIP-1 function in human or mouse hematopoietic cells, comprising administering to the human or mouse hematopoietic cells an efficacious amount of a means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function, wherein the means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function interferes with translation of SHIP-1 RNA within the hematopoietic cells.

91. (Previously Presented) A method for suppressing rejection of a transplant in a human or mouse, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of a means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function, wherein the means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function interferes with translation of SHIP-1 RNA within hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse.

92. (Previously Presented) A method for suppressing graft-versus-host disease in a human or mouse having or in need of a transplant, comprising administering to the human or mouse an

efficacious amount of a means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function, wherein the means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function interferes with translation of SHIP-1 RNA within hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse.

93. (Previously Presented) A composition comprising DNA in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said DNA directs production of RNA that inhibits SHIP-1 activity in human or mouse hematopoietic cells.

94. (Previously Presented) A method for reducing SHIP-1 function in human or mouse hematopoietic cells, comprising administering to the human or mouse hematopoietic cells an efficacious amount of DNA that directs production of RNA that inhibits SHIP-1 activity in human or mouse hematopoietic cells.